

Mr Ethan Brice
Planning Officer
Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
6 Stewart Avenue
Newcastle NSW

Email: ethan.brice@dpie.nsw.gov.au

Heritage NSW Comment – Larbert Quarry Expansion, EAR 1993

Dear Ethan

Thank you for the opportunity to provide advice on the Local Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (EARs 1993) for the proposed Larbert Quarry expansion at 552 Larbert Road, Larbert, NSW 2622 (Lot 332 DP 755915).

We understand that the proposal is for expansion of an existing sand quarry by an additional 16 hectares. We have prepared advice on the draft EARs below.

Support for draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage EARs

We support the draft EARs 1993 provided with this referral in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment requirements, with the below minor suggested amendment (in ***bold italics***):

1. The Environmental Impact Statement should be informed by an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, prepared in accordance with relevant policy and guidelines to identify, describe and assess any impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the project. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report must be prepared in accordance with the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (2011) and the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (2010), including results of archaeological survey and test excavations (where required) undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards and requirements;
2. Include evidence of adequate and continuous consultation with Aboriginal parties in relation to determining and assessing impacts, identifying and selecting options for avoidance of Aboriginal cultural heritage and identifying appropriate mitigation measures (including the final proposed measures) ***in substantial compliance with*** the consultation process outlined in the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.

Recommended Environmental Heritage SEARs

Heritage NSW recommends that the following Environmental Assessment Requirements are included with respect to Environmental Heritage matters in relation to the proposed development

1. Where there is potential for direct or indirect impacts on environmental heritage, the Environmental Impact Assessment should consider the likelihood of 'relics' or historical archaeology being present and any subsequent management requirements under the *Heritage Act 1977*, as follows:
 - a. Where potential impact on 'relics' or historical archaeology is identified, the proponent needs obtain a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant in accordance with the [Guidelines for preparing Statements of Heritage Impact](#).
 - b. If the SOHI identifies impact on potential historical archaeology, a historical archaeological assessment should be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist in accordance with the guidelines [Archaeological Assessment](#) (1996) and [Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics](#) (2009).
2. The Environmental Impact Assessment should include an Unanticipated Finds Protocol that sets out the appropriate process to follow if unanticipated relics as defined under the *Heritage Act 1977* are encountered during works.

If you have any questions about the above, please contact Andreana Kennedy at Heritage NSW on 9995 5000 or heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Michael Ellis.

Michael Ellis
Strategic Manager Planning Referrals and Advice
Heritage NSW
29 May 2025



Your ref: EARs 1993
Our ref: DOC25/438658

Ethan Brice
Planning Officer – Energy & Resource Assessments
Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
4 Parramatta Square
Parramatta NSW 2150

By email: ethan.brice@dpie.nsw.gov.au

Larbert Quarry Continuation and Expansion (EARs 1993) – Request for Environmental Assessment Requirements (EARs)

Dear Ethan,

I refer to your email dated 19/05/2025 to the Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation Group (CPHR) of the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (NSW DCCEEW) seeking input into Environmental Assessment Requirements (EARs) for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Larbert Quarry Continuation and Expansion (EARs 1993)

CPHR, has considered your request and provides EARs for the proposed development in **Attachments A and B**. In preparing the EIS, the proponent should refer to the relevant guidance material listed in **Attachment C**.

CPHR recommend the EIS appropriately address the following:

1. Biodiversity and offsetting
2. Water and soils
3. Flooding

Please be aware that our advice does not incorporate input from Heritage NSW. You will need to obtain this separately.

To help facilitate the Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) process, CPHR is available to discuss targeted threatened flora and fauna survey methods prior to their implementation. Threatened birds and grassland fauna may occur onsite and need to be targeted in

the assessments. These include Striped Legless Lizard (*Delma impar*), Key's Matchstick Grasshopper (*Keyacris scurra*) and White-fronted Chat (*Epthianura albifrons*). We are also available to discuss potential impacts to threatened ecological communities and serious and irreversible impact entities and the application of the avoid, minimise and offset hierarchy.

To assist us in preparing for a future assessment of this project, we request that a Geographical Information System (GIS) shapefile of the current project site is provided.

If you have any questions about this advice, please do not hesitate to contact Louis Cameron, Conservation Planning Officer via rog.southeast@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,



Allison Treweek 02/06/2025

Senior Team Leader Planning

Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation Group (CPHR)

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)

Enclosures:

Attachment A – Standard Environmental Assessment Requirements

Attachment B – Project-specific Environmental Assessment Requirements

Attachment C - Guidance Material

Attachment A – Standard Environmental Assessment Requirements for Larbert Quarry Continuation and Expansion (EARs 1993)

For Designated Development proposals that affect rural land as defined under Part 5A of the *Local Land Services Act 2013*, a draft Native Vegetation Regulatory Map is available upon request. This map as it relates to the development site must be requested from CPHR during preparation of the Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) and prior to the BDAR being submitted to the consent authority. Requests should be made via the Data Broker – data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Where Category 2 – Regulated land mapped as present on a development site, this will be identified on the draft map supplied by CPHR and is land where the BAM must be applied.

Where Category 1 – Exempt Land is present on a development site, early engagement with CPHR is encouraged. Site-based floristic assessment is required to verify the presence or absence of critically endangered ecological communities (CEECs), critically endangered plants, threatened grasslands and threatened fauna, in order to confirm at the site scale whether the criteria for Category 1 – Exempt Land is met.

Prior to the BDAR being submitted to the consent authority, the accredited assessor should submit a proposed land categorisation method to the CPHR South East Planning team at rog.southeast@environment.nsw.gov.au for review.

For more information, see [Determining native vegetation land categorisation for application in the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme](#)

Biodiversity

1. The EIS must assess biodiversity impacts related to the proposed development in accordance with [Section 7.9 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016](#) using the [Biodiversity Assessment Method \(BAM\) 2020](#) and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) unless

a) the site is on biodiversity certified land. The BDAR must include information in the form detailed in the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (s6.12), <i>Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017</i> (s6.8) and the BAM.
2. The BDAR must apply the avoid, minimise and offset hierarchy including assessing all direct, indirect, uncertain and prescribed impacts in accordance with the BAM.
3. The BDAR must be submitted with all spatial data associated with the survey and assessment as per Appendix K of the BAM.
4. The BDAR must include details of the measures proposed to address the offset obligation as follows: a) The total number and classes of biodiversity credits required to be retired for the development/project; b) The number and classes of like-for-like biodiversity credits proposed to be retired; c) The number and classes of biodiversity credits proposed to be retired in accordance with the variation rules; d) Any proposal to fund a biodiversity conservation action; e) Any proposal to conduct ecological rehabilitation (if a mining project); f) Any proposal to make a payment to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund. If seeking approval to use the variation rules, the BDAR must contain details of the reasonable steps that have been taken to obtain requisite like-for-like biodiversity credits.
5. The BDAR must be prepared by a person accredited in accordance with the Accreditation Scheme for the Application of the Biodiversity Assessment Method Order 2017 under s6.10 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>.
6. The EIS must contain a summary of the commitments set out in the BDAR to avoid, minimise and mitigate the biodiversity impacts of development that are to be implemented, post approval, by their inclusion in a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP). The preparation of a BMP to fulfil the avoid and minimise requirements of the BDAR must be included as a condition of consent/approval, unless otherwise agreed with CPHR. The BMP must include detailed measures to minimise impacts on biodiversity, monitoring and reporting requirements, proposed adaptive management measures, performance criteria recommended to meet states outcomes, remedial actions to be undertaken if actions fail to achieve stated outcomes, and any additional actions relevant to the management of biodiversity.

7. If the development is on biodiversity certified land, provide information to identify the site (using associated mapping) and demonstrate the proposed development is consistent with the relevant biodiversity measure conferred by the biodiversity certification

NOTE – A BDAR template and guidance document has been created to assist accredited assessors to prepare a BDAR. It has been developed in accordance with best practice, minimum information requirements, and to support BDAR reviewers. The BDAR Template can be found [here](#) and the Guidance for the BDAR Template can be found [here](#). Supporting digital data as per Appendix K of the BAM is also required to be submitted.

Water and soils

8. The EIS must map the following features relevant to water and soils including:
- Acid sulfate soils (Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 on the Acid Sulfate Soil Planning Map)
 - Rivers, streams, wetlands, estuaries (as described in s4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method)
 - Wetlands as described in s4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method.
 - Groundwater
 - Groundwater dependent ecosystems
 - Proposed intake and discharge locations

9. The EIS must describe background conditions for any water resource likely to be affected by the development, including:
- Existing surface and groundwater
 - Hydrology, including volume, frequency and quality of discharges at proposed intake and discharge locations
 - Water Quality Objectives (as endorsed by the NSW Government <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm>) including groundwater as appropriate that represent the community's uses and values for the receiving waters.
 - Where locally derived indicators and guideline values are not available for the relevant Water Quality Objectives, the EIS must refer to the [Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality](#) (ANZG, 2018).

10. The EIS must assess the impacts of the development on water quality, including:

- a. The nature and degree of impact on receiving waters for both surface and groundwater, demonstrating how the development protects the Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contributes towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved. This should include an assessment of the mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction, using the [Risk-based framework for considering waterway health outcomes in strategic land use planning decisions](#).
- b. Identification of proposed monitoring of water quality or required changes to existing monitoring programs
- c. How the development meets the objects of the Coastal Management Act 2016 and management objectives of relevant Coastal Management Areas defined under this Act
- d. Consistency with any relevant certified Coastal Management Program (or Coastal Zone Management Plan)

11. EIS must assess the impact of the development on hydrology, including:

- a. Water balance including quantity, quality and source
- b. Effects to downstream rivers, wetlands, estuaries, marine waters (including marine protected areas) and floodplain areas
- c. Effects to downstream water-dependent fauna and flora including groundwater dependent ecosystems
- d. Impacts to natural processes and functions within rivers, wetlands, estuaries and floodplains that affect river system and landscape health such as nutrient flow, aquatic connectivity and access to habitat for spawning and refuge (e.g. river benches)
- e. Changes to environmental water availability, both regulated/licensed and unregulated/rules-based sources of such water
- f. Mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction on hydrological attributes such as volumes, flow rates, management methods and re-use options
- g. Identification of proposed monitoring of hydrological attributes

Flooding and coastal hazards

12. The EIS shall include a flood impact and risk assessment (FIRA). As a minimum the FIRA must:

- a. Consider the relevant provisions of the NSW Flood Risk Management Manual (2023) and associated guides, and existing council and government studies, information and requirements
- b. Identify and describe existing flood behaviour on the site and its surrounding areas for the full range of events, including 5% AEP, 1% AEP, PMF and 0.5% AEP or 0.2% AEP and provide an assessment of the compatibility of the development and its users with flood behaviour. This may require flood modelling where existing flood information is not available
- c. Determine and describe changes in post development flood behaviour, impacts of flooding on existing community and on the development and its future community for full range of events, 5% AEP, 1% AEP, PMF and 0.5% AEP or 0.2% AEP. This will typically require flood modelling
- d. Consider impacts of climate change due to both sea level rise and increase in rainfall intensities considering relevant Council and government advice. The 0.5% AEP or 0.2% AEP events can be used to provide an understanding of the scale of change of flood behaviour relative to the 1% AEP event
- e. Propose and assess the effectiveness of management measures required to minimise the impacts and risks of flooding to the development and its users and existing community

Note:

- The scope of a FIRA is intended to be consistent with the Draft EHG FIRA Guide, which is being finalised currently.
- The FIRA will need to be tailored to suit the project being considered, whilst maintaining consistency with the FIRA guide.

Attachment B – Project Specific Environmental Assessment Requirements for Larbert Quarry Continuation and Expansion (EARs 1993)

Biodiversity

13. The project must address any Serious and Irreversible impacts (SAIL) that may be impacted from the development.

Note: The '[Guidance to assist a decision-maker to determine a serious and irreversible impact](#)' provides criteria and supporting information to assist with the application of the SAIL principles, including potential entities that meet the SAIL principles and criteria.

14. The development may have direct impacts on biodiversity not assessed by the Biodiversity Assessment Method (s2.3, BAM). Biodiversity values not assessed under the BAM include marine mammals, wandering sea birds and biodiversity that is endemic to Lord Howe Island. A separate assessment of biodiversity values not covered in the BAM may be required under the BC Act or the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (s 1.5(2), BAM). EARs relating to biodiversity impacts not assessed by the BAM are developed by CPHR officers.

15. The following prescribed impacts in accordance with Clause 6.1 of the BC Act are to be assessed:

- the impacts of development on the following habitat of threatened species or ecological communities—
 - karst, caves, crevices, cliffs and other geological features of significance,
 - rocks,
 - human made structures,
 - non-native vegetation,
- the impacts of development on the connectivity of different areas of habitat of threatened species that facilitates the movement of those species across their range,
- the impacts of development on movement of threatened species that maintains their lifecycle,
- the impacts of development on water quality, water bodies and hydrological processes that sustain threatened species and threatened ecological communities (including from subsidence or upsidence resulting from underground mining or other

development) – refer to Addendum to NSW Biodiversity Offsets Policy for Major Projects: Upland swamps impacted by longwall mining subsidence (OEH, 2016),

- the impacts of wind turbine strikes on protected animals – refer to Wind farms: Turbine Strike Assessment and Adaptive Management Plan: Biodiversity Assessment Method Guide (BCS, 2023)
- the impacts of vehicle strikes on threatened species of animals or on animals that are part of a threatened ecological community.

16. Offsets for prescribed impacts are to be considered if avoidance and mitigation measures are not applicable, or will not result in the complete reduction of prescribed impacts occurring. The assessment and calculation of a predicted offset obligation in accordance with Section 7.14 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 should be presented in the BDAR.

17. Cumulative impacts should be assessed through application of the Cumulative Impact Assessment for State Significant Projects guidance (DPE, Oct 2022).

Acid sulfate soils

18. Where the proposed development/infrastructure (or part thereof) is located on land marked Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 on the relevant Acid Sulfate Soil Planning Map OR within 500 metres of adjacent Class 2, 3 or 4 land that is below 5 metres Australian Height Datum (AHD) and likely to lower the water table in this adjacent land below 1 metre AHD. (Acid Sulfate Soils Planning Maps can be located at <http://data.nsw.gov.au/data/>)

- A. The EIS must include a sound conceptual model developed for the site, including an understanding of local hydrogeological conditions, of the stratigraphic and lateral distribution of sulfide minerals, and of the presence of sensitive environmental receptors, and must:
- a. Identify whether sufficient pyrite is present in sediments to cause significant acidification on oxidation
 - b. Determine whether mining activities are likely to cause oxidation of pyrite and leach acidity and soluble metals into groundwater or surface waterways
 - c. Determine the likely extent and severity of groundwater or surface water contamination that may be caused by acidic leachate from oxidising sediments
 - d. Identify whether there are ecosystems or groundwater users in the vicinity of the mine site that are likely to be exposed to contamination from acidic leachate

- B. The EIS must describe mitigation and management measures that will be used to prevent, control, abate or minimise potential impacts from the disturbance of acid sulfate soils associated with the project and to reduce risks to human health and prevent the degradation of the environment. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented.
- C. The EIS must describe the contingency plan, incorporating a commitment to appropriate monitoring.
- D. The EIS must assess the potential impacts of the development on acid sulfate soils in accordance with the relevant guidelines including the following:
 - a. Assessment Guidelines in the Acid Sulfate Soils Manual (Stone et al. 1998)
 - b. National Acid Sulfate Soils Identification and Laboratory Methods Manual (Sullivan et al. 2018a)
 - c. National Acid Sulfate Soils Sampling and Identification Methods Manual (Sullivan et al. 2018b), and where relevant
 - d. Overview and Management of Monosulfidic Black Ooze (MBO) Accumulations in Waterways and Wetlands (Sullivan et al. 2018c)
 - e. Guidelines for the Dredging of Acid Sulfate Soil Sediments and Associated Dredge Spoil Management (Simpson et al. 2018)
 - f. Guidance for the Dewatering of Acid Sulfate Soils in Shallow Groundwater Environments (Shand et al. 2018)

Samples must be tested according to procedures in the National Acid Sulfate Soils Identification and Laboratory Methods Manual (Sullivan et al. 2018a).

Water quality and hydrology

19. Large or high risk proposals with heightened potential to impact on water quality and hydrology. EARs for inclusion if this scenario applies depend on the nature, scale and/or risk of the proposal. Example EARs are as follows:

The description of existing water quality/hydrology in the EIS must be based on suitable data (meaning data collection may be required) and must include:

- a. Relevant water quality objectives
- b. Water chemistry
- c. A description of receiving water processes, circulation and mixing characteristics and hydrodynamic regimes

- d. Lake or estuary flushing characteristics.
 - e. Sensitive ecosystems or species conservation values
 - f. Specific human uses and values (e.g. fishing, proximity to recreation areas)
 - g. A description of any impacts from existing industry or activities on water quality
 - h. A description of the condition of the local catchment e.g. erosion, soils, vegetation cover
 - i. An outline of baseline groundwater information, including, for example, depth to water table, flow direction and gradient, groundwater quality, reliance on groundwater by surrounding users and by the environment
 - j. Historic river flow data
- E. The assessment of the development on water quality and hydrology in the EIS must include:
- a. Water circulation, current patterns, water chemistry and other appropriate characteristics such as clarity, temperature, nutrient and toxicants, and potential for erosion
 - b. Changes to hydrology (including drainage patterns, surface runoff yield, flow regimes, and groundwater)
 - c. Disturbance of acid sulphate soils and potential acid sulfate soils
 - d. Stream bank stability and impacts on macro invertebrates
 - e. Water quality and hydrology modelling and/or monitoring, where necessary
- F. The proposed monitoring of water quality must be undertaken in accordance with the [Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutant in NSW 2022](#) The EIS must include a water quality and aquatic ecosystem monitoring program that includes:
- a. Adequate data for evaluating maintenance, or progress towards achieving, the relevant Water Quality Objectives
 - b. measurement of pollutants identified or expected to be present

Attachment C – Guidance Material

Title	Web address
Relevant Legislation	
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2016/63/full
Coastal Management Act 2016	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2016/20/full
SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/whole/html/inforce/current/epi-2021-0730
Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A00485
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1979-203
Fisheries Management Act 1994	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1979-203
Marine Estate Management Act 2014	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2014-072
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1974-080
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1997-156

Title	Web address
Water Management Act 2000	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2000-092
Wilderness Act 1987	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1987-196
Biodiversity	
Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020 & assessor resources (including legislation, manuals, BDAR templates, survey guidelines, registers and databases)	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/biodiversity-assessment-method-2020 https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity/accredited-assessors/assessor-resources
Guidance to assist a decision maker to determine a serious and irreversible impact	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Animals-and-plants/Biodiversity/guidance-decision-makers-determine-serious-irreversible-impact-190511.pdf
Policy and guidelines for fish habitat conservation and management	https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/habitat/publications/pubs/fish-habitat-conservation
List of national parks	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/NationalParks/parksearchatoz.aspx
Revocation, recategorisation and road adjustment policy	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/parks-reserves-and-protected-areas/park-policies/revocation-recategorisation-and-road-adjustment

Title	Web address
Guidelines for developments adjacent to national parks and other reserves	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/parks-reserves-and-protected-areas/development-guidelines
SEED Data Portal (access to online spatial & environmental data)	http://seed.nsw.gov.au/
Conservation lands	
Guidelines for developments adjacent to NPWS managed lands	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/parks-reserves-and-protected-areas/development-guidelines
National parks and other lands managed by NPWS	List https://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/visit-a-park Spatial data https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/npws-all-managed-land Recategorisation & adjustments https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/parks-reserves-and-protected-areas/park-policies/revocation-recategorisation-and-road-adjustment
Water and Soils	
Water	
Water Quality Objectives	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm

Title	Web address
Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality	https://www.waterquality.gov.au/anz-guidelines
Water Quality Guidelines Mixing zones	https://www.waterquality.gov.au/anz-guidelines/resources/key-concepts/mixing-zones
Approved methods for the sampling and analysis of water pollutants in NSW (2022)	https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing-and-regulation/licensing/environment-protection-licences/licensing-under-poeo-act-1997/licensing-to-regulate-water-pollution/approved-methods-for-sampling-and-analysing-water-pollutants
Risk-based Framework for Considering Waterway Health Outcomes in Strategic Land-use Planning Decisions.	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/risk-based-framework-for-considering-waterway-health-outcomes-in-strategic-land-use-planning
Soils	
Acid Sulfate Soils Planning Maps via Data.NSW	http://data.nsw.gov.au/data/
Acid Sulfate Soils Manual (Stone et al. 1998)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/epa/Acid-Sulfate-Manual-1998.pdf

Title	Web address
National Acid Sulfate Soils Guidance: National acid sulfate soils identification and laboratory methods manual, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra, ACT. (Sullivan, L, Ward, N, Toppler, N and Lancaster, G. 2018a).	https://www.waterquality.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/dewatering-acid-sulfate-soils.pdf
National Acid Sulfate Soils guidance: National acid sulfate soils sampling and identification methods manual, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra ACT. (Sullivan, L, Ward, N, Toppler, N and Lancaster, G. 2018b).	https://www.scu.edu.au/media/scueduau/eal/documents/National-acid-sulfate-soils-sampling-and-indentification-methods-manual.pdf

Title	Web address
National Acid Sulfate soils Guidance: Overview and management of monosulfidic black ooze (MBO) accumulations in waterways and wetlands, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra ACT. (Sullivan, LA, Ward, NJ, Bush, RT, Toppler, NR, Choppala, G. 2018c)	https://www.scu.edu.au/media/scueduau/eal/documents/Overview-and-management-of-monosulfidic-black-ooze-MBO-accumulations-in-waterways-and-wetlands.pdf
National Acid sulfate soils guidance: Guidelines for the dredging of acid sulfate soil sediments and associated dredge spoil management, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra, ACT (Simpson, SL, Mosley, L, Batley, GE and Shand P. 2018).	https://www.waterquality.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/dredging-sediments-spoil.pdf

Title	Web address
National Acid Sulfate Soils Guidance: Guidance for the dewatering of acid sulfate soils in shallow groundwater environments, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra, ACT. (Shand, P, Appleyard, S, Simpson, SL, Degens, B, Mosley, LM 2018)	https://www.waterquality.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/dewatering-acid-sulfate-soils.pdf
Flooding and Coastal Hazards	
Coastal management	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/water/coasts/coastal-management
Floodplain development manual	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/water/floodplains/floodplain-manual
Coastal Management Manual	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/water/coasts/coastal-management/manual
NSW Climate Impact Profile	http://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/
Floodplain Risk Management Guidelines	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/water/coasts-and-floodplains/floodplains/floodplain-guidelines
Australian Rainfall and Runoff: A Guide to Flood Estimation	http://arr.ga.gov.au/

Title	Web address
Marine and Coastal ecology	
Marine Estate Management Strategy	https://www.marine.nsw.gov.au/marine-estate-programs/marine-estate-management-strategy
NSW Marine Estate Threat and Risk Assessment	https://www.marine.nsw.gov.au/marine-estate-programs/threat-and-risk-assessment
National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds	https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/publications/national-light-pollution-guidelines-wildlife
NSW Marine Protected Areas	https://www.marine.nsw.gov.au/your-marine-estate/marine-protected-areas

Mr Ethan Brice
Planning Officer
Energy and Resource Assessments
Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
ethan.brice@dpie.nsw.gov.au

EPA's Recommended Environmental Assessment Requirements – Braidwood Sand and Gravel, Lentro Earthworks, 552 Larbert Rd – EAR-1993

Dear Mr Brice

I am writing in response to your request for the NSW Environment Protection Authority's (EPA's) Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs/EARs) for the proposed expansion of existing approved sand quarry at 522 Larbert road (Proposal).

The EPA has reviewed the following documents:

- Request for the Planning Secretary's Requirements for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.
- Proposed continuation & Expansion of Sand Extraction Operations, Request for Secretary's Environmental assessment requirements.
- DRAFT - Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

The EPA understand the proposal is to: expand an existing sand quarry by an additional 16 ha (1.92 ha existing extraction area) and extract a further 175,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of material, equating to a maximum of 200,000 tpa. Material will be extracted using an excavator and front-end loader, processed on site. An Environment Protection Licence will be required for extractive activities and maybe crushing, grinding and separating.

In particular, the Environmental Assessment should focus on the following key issues:

- How stormwater and wastewater management will be managed on site to protect the NSW water Quality Objectives for the receiving environment which ultimately flows into the Sydney drinking water catchment.
- The potential noise impacts and noise mitigation measures as well as an assessment of the cumulative noise impacts due to nearby quarries and sand mines.
- The potential air impacts and in particular dust management.

NSW Environment Protection Authority

As the environmental steward and regulator of our State we are committed to a sustainable future. Join us on our mission to protect tomorrow together.

Phone:
131 555

Email:
info@epa.nsw.gov.au

Website:
epa.nsw.gov.au

Visit:
6 Parramatta Square
10 Darcy Street
Parramatta NSW 2150

Mail:
Locked Bag 5022
Parramatta NSW 2124

The EPA has considered the details of the proposal and provides the recommended EARs as **Attachment A**. In carrying out the assessment, the proponent should refer to the relevant guidelines listed, as well as any relevant industry codes of practice and best practice management guidelines.

The Proponent should be made aware that any commitments made in the environmental assessment may be formalised as approval conditions and may also be placed as formal licence conditions. Consistent with Part 9.4 of the POEO Act the EPA may require the provision of a financial assurance and/or assurances. The amount and form of the assurance(s) would be determined by the EPA and required as a condition of the licence.

If you have any questions about this request, please contact Matt Prentice via email at info@epa.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matt', with a stylized flourish at the end.

MATTHEW RIZZUTO
Unit Head - Operations

ATTACHMENT A

NSW EPA's Recommended Environmental Assessment Requirements Braidwood Sand and Gravel, Lentro Earthworks, 552 Larbert Rd – EAR-1993

1. Environmental impacts of the project

- 1.1. The description should include the following for both the construction and operation of the project:
 - a. Details of the premises covered by the project including any relationship with any existing Environment Protection Licences
 - b. the layout of all the physical elements of the project within the project area, including all buildings, structures, works, haulage activities, pollution controls, stockpile and material handling areas, sealed and unsealed areas, landscaping and open space.
 - c. all mitigation measures that will be built into the physical layout and design of the project (such as noise walls)
 - d. any ancillary infrastructure for which approval is being sought (such as upgrades to utilities or surrounding roads)
 - e. identify those components of the physical layout and design that may change during the detailed design of the project, and set clear limits within which this change may occur without requiring amendments to the DA or modifications to the development consent if the project is approved
 - f. plans showing the layout and design in plan-view and cross section.
- 1.2. Identify any likely interactions between the development and any existing/approved developments and land uses in the area.
- 1.3. Identify all sensitive receivers likely to be affected by the development using clear maps/plans, including key landform areas, such as conservation areas and waterways.
- 1.4. Identify all potential environmental emissions, assess the likely environmental impacts, and describe the proposed mitigation measures to minimise environmental pollution to achieve compliance with relevant environmental legislation, policies, and guidelines.
- 1.5. The EIS must accurately summarise the key findings of the detailed technical studies in the appendices of the EIS and use suitable cross-referencing to reduce repetition between the two parts of the EIS.

2. EPA Licensing and Approval Requirements

- 2.1. Identify all approvals and licences required under environment protection legislation including details of all scheduled activities under schedule 1 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.
- 2.2. Outline how the proposal and its environmental protection measures would be implemented and managed so as to demonstrate that the proposal is capable of complying with statutory obligations under EPA licences or approvals (e.g. outline of an environmental management plan).

3. Construction Works

- 3.1. The EIS must include detail of the construction works including:
 - a. any earthworks or site clearing; re-use and disposal of cleared material (including use of spoil on-site).

- b. Identify, characterise and classify the following in accordance with the EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines (2014)*:
 - i. all waste that will be generated onsite through excavation, demolition or construction activities, including proposed quantities of the waste;
 - ii. all waste that is to be removed to an offsite location, including proposed quantities. Include the commitment to ensure this waste is taken to a facility that can lawfully receive it.

Note: The EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines (2014)* are available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/classifying-waste>

- c. construction timetable and staging; hours of construction; proposed construction methods.
 - d. environment protection measures, including noise mitigation measures - in accordance with the Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC, 2009), dust control measures and erosion, and sediment control measures- in accordance with Managing urban stormwater: Soils and construction, vol. 1 (Landcom 2004).
- 3.2. Include a site diagram showing the site layout and location of environmental controls.
 - 3.3. Construction noise associated with the proposed development should be assessed using the *Interim Construction Noise Guideline* (DECC, 2009). These are available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/construction-noise>

4. Air issues

- 4.1. The EIS must demonstrate the proposal's ability to comply with the relevant regulatory framework, specifically the POEO Act and the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2022*. This consideration should include section 129 of the POEO Act concerning control of "offensive odour".
- 4.2. The EIS must include an air quality impact assessment (AQIA). The AQIA must be carried out in accordance with the document, *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW* (2022). These are available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/air/industrial-emissions/approved-methods-for-the-modelling-and-assessment-of-air-pollutants>
- 4.3. The EIS must detail emission control techniques/practices that will be employed at the site and identify how the proposed control techniques/practices will meet the requirements of the POEO Act, *POEO (Clean Air) Regulation* (2022) and criteria within *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW* (2022).

5. Noise and Vibration

The EIS must assess the following noise and vibration aspects of the proposed development:

- 5.1. Operational and construction activities on the premises that maybe considered vibration intensive should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline* (DEC, 2006). These are available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/assessing-vibration>
- 5.2. If blasting is required for any reasons during the construction or operational stage of the proposed development, blast impacts should be demonstrated to be capable of complying with the guidelines contained in *Australian and New Zealand Environment Council – Technical basis for guidelines to minimise annoyance due to blasting overpressure and ground vibration* (ANZEC, 1990). These are available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/construction-noise>
- 5.3. Operational noise from noise intensive activities to be undertaken on the premises should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *NSW Noise Policy for Industry* (EPA, 2017).

Available at: [https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/noise-policy-for-industry-\(2017\)](https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/noise-policy-for-industry-(2017))

- 5.4. If applicable, noise on public roads from increased road traffic generated by land use developments other than road projects should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *NSW Road Noise Policy* (EPA, 2011) and associated application notes. Available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/transport-noise>.
- 5.5. If applicable, noise on rail lines from increased rail traffic generated by land-use developments other than rail projects should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *Rail Infrastructure Noise Guideline* (EPA, 2013) and associated application notes. Available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/transport-noise>.

6. Waste, chemicals and hazardous materials and radiation

The EIS must assess the following waste, chemical and hazardous materials related aspects of the proposed development:

- 6.1. Assess and describe all aspects of waste generation, management and disposal associated with the proposed development.
- 6.2. Demonstrate compliance with all regulatory requirements outlined in the POEO Act and associated waste regulations.
- 6.3. Outline contingency plans for any event that may result in environmental harm, such as excessive stockpiling of material, or dirty water volumes exceeding the storage capacity available on-site.
- 6.4. Demonstrate that appropriate spill containment will be provided for storage, filling and loading of all fuels and other chemicals to be used on site, in accordance with all relevant Australian Standards, and/or NSW EPA's *Storing and Handling of Liquids: Environment Protection-Participants Manual* (DECC, 2007).
- 6.5. Demonstrate compliance with Part 9.3E of the POEO Act for the use of any industrial chemicals, including details of activities involving Schedule 6 or Schedule 7 chemicals listed on the IChEMS register. Additionally, demonstrate a system for periodic review to ensure that any new IChEMS Register requirements are incorporated.
- 6.6. Assess and describe any potential risks relating to all known and potential contaminants of concern (CoC) including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) that may be associated with the proposed development and if applicable, how they will be mitigated. Consideration should be given to potential health and environment related impacts caused by the CoC. The assessment should consider various sources, receptors and exposure pathways including but not limited to ingestion (drinking water and food consumption), inhalation, and dermal contact.
- 6.7. Identify the measures that would be implemented to ensure that the development is consistent with the aims, objectives and guidance in the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21*. Available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/recycling-and-reuse/warr-strategy>.

7. Water

The EIS surface water quality assessment must:

- 7.1. Demonstrate that all practical measures to prevent, control, abate or mitigate water pollution have been implemented, including a description of options that were explored (such as reuse to avoid a discharge or treatment).
- 7.2. Provide details of the proposal that are essential for predicting and assessing potential impacts to receiving waters. This could include (but is not limited to):

- a. Site layout, including details of the existing and proposed water management system.
 - b. Drainage map for the entire site identifying sub-catchments, flow paths, drainage infrastructure, design sizing of structures, water storages, discharge points, and any potential flow paths to receiving waters.
 - c. How stormwater will be managed in all phases of the project. Information should include, where appropriate, measures to avoid or minimise erosion, leachate generation, and sediment mobilisation at the site.
 - d. Any in-water activities (such as piling or dredging).
- 7.3. Include water balance(s) for ground and surface water, including any intake and discharge locations, volumes, frequency and duration.
- 7.4. Identify and estimate the quality and quantity of all pollutants that may be introduced into the water cycle by source and discharge point, including residual discharges after mitigation measures are implemented. This should be undertaken for construction and operational phases.
- 7.5. Include a water pollution impact assessment undertaken consistent with the guidance available at <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/water/managing-water-pollution-in-nsw/environment-protection-licensing/water-pollution-discharge-assessments>. The level of assessment should be commensurate with the risk to the environment and human health.
- 7.6. Describe any surface water quality monitoring programs, including proposed monitoring locations, frequency and indicators of surface water quality. Analytical limits of reporting should have regard to any identified guideline values. Water quality monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with the *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW* (2004) available at: [Approved methods for the sampling and analysis of water pollutants in NSW | EPA](#)
- 7.7. The EIS must describe how stormwater will be managed in all phases of the project, including details of how stormwater and runoff will be managed to minimise pollution. Information should include measures to be implemented to minimise erosion, leachate and sediment mobilisation at the site. The EIS should consider the guidelines *Managing urban stormwater: soils and construction*, vol. 1 (Landcom 2004) and vol. 2 (A. Installation of services; C. Unsealed roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and quarries) (DECC, 2008).

8. Groundwater

- 8.1. Provide details of the project that are essential for predicting and assessing impacts to groundwater with a description of the existing environment, including:
- a. Geological, topographical, and hydrogeological resource descriptions, maps, and cross-sections.
 - b. Assessment of groundwater quality, users of groundwater, existing bores including depths and construction, assessment of local land use.
 - c. A hydrogeological interpretation of water-bearing geological units, depth to water table, groundwater gradient, Conceptual hydrogeological model, assessment of groundwater dependent ecosystems.
 - d. Site map and cross-sections showing and characterising any proposed excavations and spoil emplacement (relative to water table) with topography.
 - e. Proposed groundwater monitoring program.

9. Soils

- 9.1. The EIS should include an assessment of the potential impacts on soil and land resources should be undertaken, being guided by the *Soil and Landscape Issues in Environmental*

Impact Assessment (DLWC 2000). The nature and extent of any significant impacts should be identified. Particular attention should be given to:

- a. Soil erosion and sediment transport- in accordance with *Managing urban stormwater: Soils and construction, vol. 1* (Landcom 2004) and vol. 2 (A. Installation of services; B Waste landfills; C Unsealed Roads; D Main Roles) (DECC2008).
- b. Mass movement (landslides) – in accordance with *Landslide risk management guidelines* presented in *the Australian Geomechanics Society* (2007).
- c. Urban and regional salinity – guidance given in the *Local Government Salinity Initiative* booklets which includes *Site Investigation for Urban Salinity* (DLWC, 2002).

- 9.2. A description of the mitigation and management options that will be used to prevent, control, abate or minimise identified soil and land resource impacts associated with the project. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented. Where required, add any specific assessment requirements relevant to the project.

10. Contamination

- 10.1. Identify the likelihood of contamination at the site and surrounding land (on different media such as soils, groundwater, ground gas, surface water and sediments, where applicable) by considering the context of past, current, and proposed land uses. The EIS must document how the assessment of contaminated land has been undertaken with regard to the relevant guidelines for contaminated land made or approved by the NSW EPA.
- 10.2. All reports on contamination must be prepared by a suitably qualified contaminated land consultant⁽¹⁾ who is also certified⁽²⁾.

(1) A suitably qualified and experienced contaminated land consultant is a contaminated land consultant who meets the competencies outlined in the Guideline on the Competencies and Acceptance of Environmental Auditors and Related Professionals (Schedule B9) as provided in the ASC National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (as amended in 2013)."

(2) A certified consultant is a consultant certified under either the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand's Certified Environmental Practitioner (Site Contamination) scheme (CEnvP(SC)) or the Soil Science Australia Certified Professional Soil Scientist Contaminated Site Assessment and Management (CPSS CSAM) scheme;

Note: If an auditor is being engaged for the project, the requirement for a certified consultant to prepare the contaminated land reports is still recommended as it will help ensure all assessment work is done as efficiently as possible, but it is optional. However, it must still be required for all reports to be prepared by a suitably qualified contaminated land consultant.

- 10.3. Where contamination is considered likely based on past or current land uses or other factors (such as offsite contamination migrating onto the site), undertake detailed site investigation/s to determine the nature and extent of the contamination.
- 10.4. Where contamination exists, assess if remediation of the land is required, having regard to current and future land uses; and the ecological and human health risks posed by the contamination to both onsite and offsite receptors.
- 10.5. Where a detailed site investigation is prepared and/or remediation is considered necessary, a NSW EPA accredited Site Auditor must be engaged to undertake an audit. The EIS must include copies of any Interim Audit Advice provided by the auditor and a Site Audit Statement and Site Audit Reports issued by the auditor which certifies the site can be made suitable for the proposed use

10.6. The following references should be included as relevant guidelines that must be followed when assessing contaminated land:

- a. *Managing Land Contamination: Planning Guidelines SEPP 55 – Remediation of Land (DUAP and EPA, 1998)* - <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/managing-contaminated-land-guidelines-remediation.pdf>
- b. *Guidelines on the Duty to Report Contamination under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (EPA, 2015)*
- c. *Contaminated land sampling design guidelines - Part 1 and 2 (EPA, 2022)*
- d. *Consultants reporting on contaminated land: contaminated land guidelines (EPA, 2020)*
- e. *Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor scheme 3rd edition (EPA, 2017)*
- f. Any other relevant guidelines made or approved by the EPA under s105 of the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997* - <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/contaminated-land/statutory-guidelines>

11. Climate Change

11.1. Provide estimate of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the project by carrying out a Greenhouse Gas Assessment consistent with the most recent version of the EPA's Greenhouse Gas Assessment Guide for Large Emitters (GHG guide) that is available on the EPA's website. The GHG estimate is to confirm if the project is likely to result in 25,000 tonnes or more of scope 1 and 2 emissions (CO₂-e), in any financial year during the operational life of the project. Input data and assumptions used to estimate GHG should be accompanied by supporting evidence.

Note:

Where the proponent believes that certain requirements from the GHG guide are not applicable, the proponent may indicate that in the EIS but must provide sufficient justification.

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

Contact: NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
Phone: 1300 081 047
Email: water.enquiries@dpie.nsw.gov.au

26 May 2025

Ethan Brice
NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
4 Parramatta Square, 12 Darcy St
PARRAMATTA NSW 2150

Emailed: ethan.brice@dpie.nsw.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Request for Environmental Assessment Requirements
Reference Number: EAR 1993
Description: Larbert Quarry

Thank you for referring the proposal to the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, (Water Group) for comment.

The Department's interest and jurisdiction is in relation to all watercourses and waterfront land as defined under the *Water Management Act 2000* (WM Act). The objects and principles of the WM Act are to identify, preserve, maintain and enhance rivers/watercourses, waterfront land and water resources.

It is recommended the Environmental Assessment consider the following:

Controlled Activities on Waterfront land

For projects which are located within waterfront land as defined in the *Water Management Act 2000*.

- A Waterfront land Assessment should be prepared which undertakes the identification and assessment of all watercourses and/or wetlands on the subject site and the broader vicinity based on the NSW Hydroline layer. This includes the identification of the "top of bank" from which waterfront land is measured.
- Identification of all works located on waterfront land and assessment of impacts on surface water sources, watercourses and riparian land, and measures proposed to reduce and mitigate these impacts.
- Assessment of the project against relevant policy and guidelines including the Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land. This should consider:

- applying the recommended corridors and buffers for the respective stream order without excessive use of the guidelines “averaging rule”. Where encroachments are proposed offsets should be located where they contribute to riparian value and function.
- that riparian corridors/buffers are fully vegetated when assessing other constraints such as flooding and asset protection zones.
- that asset protection zones, water quality treatments, detention basins/structures etc should be located outside of the designated riparian corridors.
- where works in watercourses are required then designs and rehabilitation should seek to provide naturalised outcomes for the watercourse and vegetated riparian zones.
- The departments guidelines for works on waterfront land can be found at <https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au/licensing-and-trade/controlled-activity-approvals>
- Identification of required Controlled Activity Approvals or assessment of the project’s compliance with any exemptions or exclusions to requiring these under the *Water Management Act 2000*. Information on exemptions can be found <https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au/our-work/licensing-and-trade/controlled-activity-approvals/controlled-activity-exemptions>.
- Approvals under the *Water Management Act 2000* must be obtained prior to the commencement of activities

Water Licensing

The responsibility to issue water supply works, flood works, and water access licences is shared between the Water Group and WaterNSW.

For information on how to determine the relevant authority see:

<https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au/our-work/licensing-and-trade/governance>

Where the applicant would apply to WaterNSW, it is recommended that WaterNSW is consulted as a part of the SEARs process.

Where the applicant is required to submit applications to the Water Group, the following should be considered.

- Assessment of the project against relevant policy and guidelines. e.g. Water Sharing Plans, Floodplain Management Plans, NSW Aquifer Interference Policy
- The identification and quantification of all water take/demands for the project, including a secure water supply, groundwater interference, take from streams, dams or groundwater. Include details of water sources, held entitlement (including WAL references) or assessment on the ability to obtain sufficient entitlement or an applicable exemption.
- Assessment of impacts on surface and ground water sources (both quality and quantity), related infrastructure, adjacent licensed water users, basic landholder rights, watercourses, riparian land, groundwater dependent ecosystems, and

measures proposed to reduce and mitigate these impacts.

- Identification of required licences and/or approvals and assessment of the project's compliance with any exemptions or exclusions to requiring these under the *Water Management Act 2000*. Approvals under the *Water Management Act 2000* must be obtained prior to the commencement of activities. These may include a Water Supply Work Approval, Water use approval, Water Access Licence or Flood work approval. Information on exemptions can be found <https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au/our-work/licensing-and-trade/water-access-licences-and-approvals>

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please contact the Water Group at water.enquiries@dpie.nsw.gov.au

JBraden

**Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
Water Group**

Ethan Brice

From: Kylie Coe <Kylie.Coe@qprc.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 2 June 2025 11:32 AM
To: Ethan Brice
Subject: Request for Requirements - EARS 1993 - Larbert Quarry

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good morning Ethan,

I refer to your recent request for requirements for EARS for a proposed quarry near Larbert NSW.

Council is having a meeting with the proponent to discuss the proposal, however in broad terms Council would require a visual and acoustic report to demonstrate that the residences within proximity to the site are not detrimentally affected. Report to address truck and traffic movements would also be required, which would also consider noise and vibration of the traffic movements. An assessment under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 will be necessary as well as an assessment of the likely Aboriginal and historic heritage (cultural and archaeological) impacts of the development.

Further information may be required once Council has had the opportunity to meet with the developer.

Kind regards,

Kylie

Kylie Coe
Manager Development

Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council

Tel: [\(02\) 6285 6244](tel:0262856244)

Web: www.qprc.nsw.gov.au

Mail: PO Box 90 Queanbeyan NSW 2620



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